NATIONAL, INTELLIGENCER.

INDIAN IF TERVIEW AND PRESENTATIONS.

Tuesday being appointed for the final interview of the FRAIRIE INDIANS now in the city with the PRESIDENT of the United States, they were first received by Col. LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the Indian Bureau, being conducted by Major Firzpatrick, Inclian Agent for the Upper Platte, accompanied by interpreters, Mr. James S. Smith, for the Arrapahoes and Che gennes, and Mr. Joseph Tesson Hoxork for the Signer and Ottoes. Major Frezparkick, Indian Agent for the Upper Platte, HONORE for the Siou L and Ottoes.

Having entered t'ne Commissioner's room, the Indians, men and women, were distributed around it, and addressed by Col. LEA on the subject of their visit to the President, with other remarks incidental thereto, but generally appropriate to tlue business which brought the delegation to Washington.

Before proc eeding further it will be well enough to give the name sof the Indians, as many of them are strikingly picture sque and expressive. The delegations proper consist of m en from four distinct nations, the Arrapahoes and Cheyer mes, living about the Upper Arkansas; the Siouz, alor g the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and the return. Ottoes, of the plains west of the Missouri river. Besides these, the are two Iowas, who were induced by some white mean to leave their homes and come into the white each tribe or band. He had given them because of the settlem ants, where they were abandoned. It is to be that Congress will ere long, for humanity's sake, ais matter in hand, and by legislative restriction put a sto p to abuses of this sort, which have been the cause anch suffering to the unsuspecting children of the is, who have in some cases been taken even to Europe, d there at length left to the mercy of circumstances. There are three Arrapahoes.—Nea Netha, or Eagle-ead; Nakoubatha, the Storm; Oa Narka, the White

Three Chevennes .- Voki Vokomast, White Antelope Rai Veonnave, Little Chief; Voi Vatosh, he who moves on the cloud. Fire Siem. Halran Steen, our Horn, wamusiupe Luta, the Red Plume; Ponkesko Wechasa, the man made of Shells; Echakaha Keekta, the Wary Elk; and Mahga,

or the Corn Nubbin. The male Ottoes are two. - Wahdoshomanye, the faithful Partisan; Wahchaicheekeree, the Partisan that killed his enemy on his return. The two male Iowas are-Lowwayee, Little Beaver, and

Wohchitchie, the Hunter. There are three Otto women, squaws or wives of some of the foregoing. Their names are: Pahtookekrehmee, the Cedar Tree; Enokopee, the Wife, and Howepee, Good Day. There is an Iewa woman, who glories in the euphonious and poetic designation of Mahwemee, the Bud-ding Leaf.

It having been represented that some jealousy and considerable discussion had arisen amongst the delegation, for a few days previous to the interview, on account of the alleged inequality of rank of Mahga, who belongs to the Seesana or Blackfeet band of the Sioux, and who had furnished no evidence of his being accredited by his band,

beyond his own testimony, Col. Lea addressed the Indians. He said that he had understood that dissatisfaction had arisen amongst them, as to whether the Sioux then present were all equal. He was sorry for it, but at the same time deemed it proper, on all accounts, that for all the pur-poses of their mission they should now and here be con-sidered equal, no matter what might be the difference of y held at home. Neither the Commissioner (Col. Lea) himself, nor their Great Father, the President, would inquire into that matter. They would all be considered as fully and fairly representing before the Government of the United States their respective tribes. [Here the Indians uttered their satisfied response of Ugh, ugh.] He hoped this would be satisfactory, and that no jealousie or heartburnings would be entertained on this subject any more. They were now to be treated with in their official capacity; it was in this light they would be met by their Great Father, the President. The hour is now arrived (continued Col. Lea) to wait on the President, whom you have all seen before. You know how to behave before him. If any desire to speak to him he will cloth have been the will be the president of the president. gladly hear you; he will listen to you attentively, and you may speak without fear and in the utmost confidence. Speak freely to him of whatever is in your hearts, and he will give you and your words the kindest consideration.

The Indians then left the Bureau for the President's STUART, Postmaster General Hall, Attorney-General American people. CRITTENDEN, and others.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL, of St. Louis, Superintendent of really been done by our Government. Indian Affairs, was present, and assisted in the business of the interview.

Mr. Commissioner Lea apprized the President of the survivors of the expedition of Bahia Honda. object of the Indians' call upon him. They were soon | Latterly four vessels have arrived from Havana with to him; and to the Indians he intimated that, had they hundred and thirty are Americans. any thing to say, the President would no doubt listen attentively to them.

glad to hear whatever they might have to say. smoke, which was declined at present, as they were in- their folly and crime. formed, because the ladies who were there might be in-

him. He would not now say more than how glad he was; he would wait till the others had spoken, and would speak Washington with good health and happiness; he would gladly hear him after the others had done.

Nacoubatha advanced, and said he had come to see his try; they were not like the whites; and he noped their Great Father would take pity apon them. He hoped his Great Father would give him some emblems, in order to show his people when he got home that his Great Father would do something for their nation. He was glad to see so many meeting here as friends who had formerly been affairs with the United States, and take every opportunity so many meeting here as triends who had formerly been enemies, and hoped that the Superintendent and Agent would be able to keep peace hereafter. After his long visit here, his peeple would be very glad to have him home

here of his own accord. (This was probably a hit at poor Mahga.) He was invited here. He had been well received and kindly treated, and he would in his own country is the first care of her this kindness to the whites he might meet there.

Maiesty's Government.

Minister of State replies that for the present the state of low your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunities of serving your country."

This counsel is Gov. Kossuth has no constant the state of low your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunities of serving your country."

Maiesty's Government. enemies. He was poor, had no learning, but he was some country; he had made peace, and he hoped it would be good. He hoped he would be sent back and have something given his to show that allies and that all would be well when he got home. He had been here. He had been here with the forestead his wish for something to take home. For its peaced his wish for something to take home. For its peaced his wish for something to take home. For its peaced his wish for something to take home. For its peaced his wish for something to take home. The plan of hostilities on their side calculated. The power of the United States were a live, and that all would be well and the analysis of the plan sure of this interview. He was proud and rejoiced to meet so much company. He had no idea of the distance he had to travel to see his foreat Father. He had left wife, children, and property to come here, in the home that would be right. The comment was not maintaining its to travel to see his foreat Father. He had left wife, children, and property to come here, in the home that would be right. The comment was not maintaining to take home.

The plan of hostilities on their side sit that of a wall had a wide wide with the page in question, and no control over Mr. Gyurman's Gov. Kossuth has no control over Mr. Gyurman's Gov. Kossuth has no control over Mr. Gyurman's Gov. Kossuth seam of more control, with the page in question, and no control over Mr. Gyurman's over the head of the page of on by immigrants, although such engagements to pay sum of more, which may have been entered to head on bottom of over Mr. Gyurman's over the head of severy. I have, &c. GREY.

"And whereas the subject referred to in said circular is more in question, and no control over Mr. Gyurman's over the head of severy. The whole and the page of one posses in the control of the page of the page of the said c

dren, and property to come here, in the hope that all would be right. The distance he had come was very great. My Great Father, (said he,) look at us all; we are very poor, hope you will give us some emblems to prove to our peo-ple that you will take compassion on us. When he left home he had many animals; does not know if any are left. Hoped he would be sent home on horseback. Also, he hoped he would get a little pocket change to pay his way with. Major Fitzpatrick and the Superintendent knew that they would want some little money. Did not know till he had seen Major Fitzpatrick and some others what the whites were, but now he had seen greater than they. He hoped he would not be sent the way he came, but up the Arkansas, for it was on that river his people lived, and not on the north fork of the Platte.

all; hoped they had spent a pleasant time in Washington; was glad that they had made treaties of peace, and said that the Great Spirit would always bless them if they faiththe chase and have recourse to agriculture. The Government of the United States looks upon you as its children; it will send persons to teach you to cultivate the soil and

road through your country to California and Oregon; they | Spanish ports, except by either inserting a provise against might also want to purchase some of your lands, but in every instance you shall be paid a fair compensation. If in any case they misbehave or refuse to pay you, make known the matter to the agents, and if our people are in

the wrong they shall be punished.

Some of you have asked to go home on horseback; this we cannot grant; you will return with the Indian agent, partly by the railroad cars, which go as much faster than a horse as the wind does than a buffalo. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will provide you with money to pay all your expenses till you return home to your own people. "And now," said the President, "as a token

the Chiefs by Major FITZPATRICK. The PRESIDENT then pointed them to the American flag

which was held up before them. Addressing them he said,
I shall present each of you a flag like this. When you
raise it at your homes you must remember that you are
one with us; that you are part of the same people, for one people have only one flag. This flag is only for the American people and their friends. If you ever listen to wicked advisers who would turn you against us, and you become our enemies, you must destroy this flag. Remember this. And now, my red children, I have done speak ing to you. I have said all I wished to say. May the Great Spirit bless you all, and may you find your fami-lies and your people happy, and glad to see you on your

The President admonished them that though the medals confidence he reposed in them, and in their friendship and faithfulness to the people of the United States. "If you want any thing else, make known your wants to your friend Commissioner Lea, and he will take care to supply you with whatever is necessary."

A general shaking of hands then took place, during which Madame Kossuth and Countess Pulszky showed particular interest in the squaws present, much to the satisfaction of the latter.

After the return of the Indians from the President's House we had an opportunity of ascertaining the result of the day's proceedings on their minds. They were highly delighted, and represented the great relief they experienced m me ming of or a weight that had been theretofore pressing heavily on their spirits. They said that as soon as they saw the President they knew he was a good man, and the knowledge of this completely relieved their

We have reason to think that the remarks of the President on this interesting occasion will be of great service to the cause of peace on the Western Plains; they were conceived in the right-spirit, and, in the judgment of the veteran agent in charge, must produce every way happy effects.

It is thought that the Delegation will leave Washington this week for their respective homes.

FROM AN AMERICAN IN SPAIN.

MADRID, DECEMBER 5, 1851. Messis. Galles & Seaton—Gentlemen: Since I had the honor to address you on the 18th of September last, the excitement of public feeling here against the United States has much abated. But whilst there is less violence, there is perhaps more purpose. It was known that the expedition of Lo-naval force and a quadrupled expenditure to make our pez had been destroyed; it was known that the Government of the United States had exerted itself to prevent the departure of re-inforcements from our shores; it was known that England and France had shown themselves disposed to interfere in favor of Spain; and it was hoped that the insult to the flag and the national honor of Spain, in the outrageous assault upon her Consul, and in the pillage or maltreatment of her peaceable subjects at New Orleans, Mobile, and Key West, would be promptly repaired by a great nation, which seemed to regard with regret and reprehension, so far as we could judge from the public press, those excesses of a lawless mob.

But not a little distrust has constantly mingled with the hopes of Spain to see all these delicate questions amicably and honorably settled.

The failure thus far to convict before our tribunals any of the actors or promoters in the different House, where, after waiting a short time in the East attempts upon Cuba, and the frequent recurrence of room, they were conducted into the circular reception those attempts, notwithstanding the professed opporoom, a considerable party of ladies and gentlemen being sition of the Federal Government, has led to an idea gathered to witness the interview. Amongst them we that our Government is either little able or little denoticed Mrs. Fillmore, Madame Kossuth, who sat at Mrs. sirgus to control the unlawful desires and enterprises Fillmore's side, and the Countees Pulzsky; Mr. Secretary of what is supposed to be a large portion of the

Due credit certainly is not given for what has

An immediate and striking effect of the events at New Orleans is shown in prolonging the captivity of the

going home, and had called to pay their parting respects about one hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom about one

fore now, and perhaps on their way to their bomes, had it The President remarked that he was happy on this occa- not been for the events referred to. The Queen and her sion to meet his red children once more, and would be Government are disposed to be merciful. It is recognised that these men were deceived and are now undeceived, and Here some movement was made by the Indians for a that they have already suffered severe punishment for

convenienced by it. To this they seemed very readily to hands of the people of the United States. The United States have suffered no injury from Spain or her people. Wahdoshomanye then advanced, shook hands, and ad- Do us justice first, and we will show mercy afterwards." dressed the President. His speech was brief. He had come to see his Great Father, and was indeed glad to see Cuba, for the thirty-two Englishmen among the prisoners were alike culpable with their American companions; but fast. The President replied by saying he also was glad to meet his red friend; he hoped the Great Spirit had smiled upon him and blessed him since he had been in that it would be impossible for the Samilet Washington to the Sa that it would be impossible for the Spanish Ministry to sustain itself a week against the universal indignation of the nation ofter it should have freely pardoned the American prisoners, un- Kossuth's journal, and subsequently editor of an organ of Nacoubatha advanced, and said he had come to see his Great Father from a long, very long, distance. He had come to shake hands, to be friendly, to be at peace. The national honor at New Orleans has been honorably repairing the face of this unequivocal declaration, as a proof of Arrapaboes were poor; they had nothing in their coun-try; they were not like the whites; and he hoped their regret and disavowal of those outroops and is ready to

ly demanding of Government explanations of the state of suth," &c. to stimulate the Ministry to a more firm and decided action. They exclaim against the delays at Washington, and again.

Wambalupe Luta, a Sioux, said that he did not come here of his own accord. (This was probably a bit at poor here of his own accord. (This was probably a bit at poor here of his own accord.)

wide system of privateering apon our commerce, whose very extent and richness will cause it to full an easy prey the avarice and hostility which will be every where we are all in skins; we must come to you for help; we stimulated against us. We cannot defend it. We cannot retaliate in kind. Spain has no commerce worth destroying, whilst her aaval stations in the Meditegranean, the Canaries, Porto Lico, Cuba, the Phillipines, would give support and harbor to crowds of corsairs in every sea. Privateering papers will also be sent to England, France, South America, and much foreign capital and enterprise

little friendly to us engaged in this maritime crusade. We can only attack Cuba, say they; but, though Spain may lose that Island, the Republic shall not gain it. As soon as any invasiou shall get a foothold in the island too The Parsider told them how happy he was to see them d; hoped they had spent a pleasant time in Washington; will emancipate the negroes, and make by a state of the platform; will emancipate the negroes, and make, by a stroke of the pen, the richest island of the sens not worth the having; and, as reprisals for her loss, will content herself with law, for the abrogation of which, at least so far as the fully observed these treaties. We know you are poor, but in order to be better off it will be best for you to lay aside preying upon our commerce, which will cost her postpreying upon our commerce, which will cost her nothing, extradition of slaves is concerned, we will employ all the and will enrich thousands of her subjects. So strong is the indication that the nation is prepared to take this course, that at one time insurance companies have refused to underwrite policies upon our result tradical to the prospectus is accompanied by a certificate of characteristic policies.

the case of war with the United States, or exacting a premium for war risks.

This fact I had from our Consul at Cadiz soon after the reception of the news of the events at New Orleans, when the cry for war came up from every province of the Monarchy, and the whole nation seemed to rise like one man and call upon their Government to exact immediate reparation or permit them to avenge the wrong.

I know not whether this fact is at present true ; but the temper it indicates is as true now as then. We have heard yesterday that the Government of the United States has refused the demands of Spain. If this be correct; if it be any thing more than that the manner in which they have been presented has been found unacceptable; if the substance of the Spanish reclamations, namely, reparation for the insult and indemnification for the losses at New Orleans, has been denied, then Spain will prepare for war; and the first blow will be the embargo of our vessels in all her ports.

We are apt to regard the Spaniards as a degenerate race. They certainly are behind the rest of the world in the things of which we make our most frequent boast. But when the people of Spain are aroused, there is something in the stubborn tenacity of their pride, something in their tough, hardy, and inconsiderate patriotism, which is more than respectable.

I confess I should regret to see our country go thoughtlessly into a war with Spain. It might prove long and costly, and little advantageous to the nation.

I know my countrymen. I know that two hundred thousand men-yes, five hundred thousand, if necessaryare ready to follow the flag of the Union wherever the Government may advance it. But even if we succeeded in taking Cuba undestroyed and as it is, and took it easily, when and how should we conquer peace with Spain? Would not a continuance of the war, then at least, be profitable to her, and grateful to the heart of every Spaniard? A long, constant, irremediable state of insecurity upon the seas, with the expense of maintaining our conques always in a state of defence against attempts from withou and rebellion or servile insurrection within, what will it cost us; and how shall we put an end to it? Shall we conquer the peninsula? How? And what especial benefit shall we derive from the armed possession of any one of the Spanish colonies, whilst the peninsula remains unconquered, and the hatred of the world is against us? We are very powerful, and very rich, and very little loved. We are advancing in power and riches, and in the jealous respect of the world, with giant strides. Shall we advance more or less rapidly for a war with Spain? And shall we be weaker or stronger with Cuba, and even Porto Rico, in our possession, with an interminable wer upon our hands, and our commerce waiting convoy, whilst the ships of England sail unquestioned round the world?

But the war would soon create for us an immense nave force. True, and a very respectable land force also, without doubt. But would it pay for them? And what should we do with our immense naval force at the end of the war? Shall we maintain it? Perhaps yes. Perhaps we should then need it. But is not our commerce nov secure and our flag respected wherever it is displayed And shall we be really stronger or weaker; shall we be really better or worse off when we shall need a quadruple commerce no more secure and our flag no more respected than it is at present? And how ought we to regard a policy that would entail

upon the nation such a necessity? * * * * I have not imagined for my country this war any other than the case of success-and success the most complete that can be conceived, namely, the pos-

session of Cuba and Porto Rico unemancipated, undestroyed. Will they pay for their conquest and maintenance? Will they pay for the long, vexatious, ruinous war of privateers upon the ocean which will inevitably follow, and which will be favored by England because it will stimulate her commerce whilst it kills that of her

will assuredly take before she will see Cuba go into our hands. The whole island is already mined, and full charged and explosive as gunpowder; and Spain is just the Power of all the world to apply the match and blow all up together. I know, and assure it to you as a fact, that during the last summer, when the insurrection at Puerto Principe was summer. difficulty, was to arm and organize black regiments under Spanish officers against the creole whites. I speak what I know. With arms and material Spain is abundantly

supplied, and her arsenals in Cuba are being well stocked. I trust, gentlemen, that if, in presenting a faithful view of the state of public feeling at Madrid, I have also added some considerations, perhaps more readily suggested to me here than they might have been at home, I have not thus laid myself under any suspicion that I am not now, and always, in Spain as in the United States, wholly and unreservedly, heart and soul, AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF M. KOSSUTH.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1852. A disingenuous attempt has been made by a New York paper to connect Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voelkerbund, and to render him responsible for a paragraph in the programme of that paper relative to a queswere alike sulpable with their American companions; but the difficulty in the way of the release of the latter is the notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he would question of a foreign country.

The fact that Mr. Gyurman was formerly sub-editor of ed by the American Government, which has testified its regret and disavowal of those outrages, and is ready to indemnify the losses of our plundered countrymen."

the connexion of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer with the connexion of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer of Gov. Sir.: I have to acquaint you that it has been suggested to me that a desirable class of emigrants for the West India colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from among the colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to the colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to them from a colonies might be induced to come to the coloni &c., " is undisguisedly sanctioned and concurred in by Kos-

> You are authorized to state that Gov. Kossuth has no connexion whatever with that paper. The facts are, briefly, that Mr. Gyurman applied for advice how best

ticle copied from a Baltimore paper:

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER OF YESTERDAY.

How IT Works .- Two of the Hungarians that came to this country in the steamship Mississippi are about starting a newspaper in New York to be devoted, first, to the freedom of Hungary, and secondly to the local affairs of the United States. The prospectus is published in the papers of that city, and looks very much as if the Abolition faction had a hand in its drawing up. The editors, who sign themselves A. Gyurman and F. Wutschel, in speaking of that part of their journal which will be devoted to the United States, say:

means which a public organ can command.

to manufacture cloth to wear instead of skins. [Here a course, that at one time insurance companies have refused loud ugh, ugh, from the Indians.] Our people desire a to underwrite policies upon our vessels trading to the racter and capacity signed "L. Kossurn."

CONGRESS

Monday, January 5, 1852.

IN SENATE. Mr. MASON presented the memorial of certain assistant marshals for taking the returns of the seventh cerusus in Augusta, asking additional compensation for tlac sam. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. COOPER presented the petition of citizens of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, praying the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath day may be prohibited by law. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. JONES, of Iewa, presented a memorial from a Convention assembled at Iowa city, a sking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Dabaque and Keokuck and Davenport and Council Bluffs Railroad. Ordered to lie on the table. On motion by Mr. MANGIJM.

Resolved, That the forty-ei ghth rule of the Senate be suspended for te-day, for the jurpose of admitting ladies upon the floor of the Senate.

REPORTS F ROM COMMITTEES. Mr. DODGE, of Iow a, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill to grant to the city of Burlington, in Io sa, the land heretofore reserved be-tween that city and the Mississippi river, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its

Mr. BRODHE AD, from the Committee of Claims, to which was refer red the memorial of A. and S. Williamson, submitted an adverse report, which was ordered to

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the memorial of Allen G. Johnson, reported a bill for his relief, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The bi'il to revive a portion of the act for the relief of the wido ws of deceased soldiers was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after a few remarks from Messrs. DAWSON and BORLAND, it was, on motion of the former, ordered to lie on the table.

RECEPTION OF M. KOSSUTH. At one o'clock Louis Kossuth was conducted into the chamber of the Senate by the committee appointed for

the purpose.

Mr. Shields, as chairman of the committee, introduc ed him to the Senate, and the Senators having risen, the President pro tempore addressed him as follows:
"Louis Kossuth: I welcome you to the Senate of the United States. The committee will conduct you to the seat which I have caused to be prepared for you."

On motion by Mr. MANGUM, that the Senate adjourn

in order that the members may present their respects to Louis Kossuth individually, it was determined in the affir-mative, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

Mr. CARTTER moved that the rules be suspended, s s to enable him to offer the following resolution. He wished simply to say that if the House intended to confer due respect on the distinguished man named in the resolution, they would have to do so between this day and Friday, for on Friday he would leave the city: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the

House of Representatives.

Mr. STUART said that, for the purpose of obviating some difficulties which had been suggested by members, he would give notice that, if the motion to suspend the rules should be agreed to, he would move the following

amendment to the resolution: "And that the chairman of the committee introduce him in these words: 'We introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives of the United States;' upon which the members are recommended to rise, and the Speaker will invite him to be

The question being on the motion to suspend the rules-Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, demanded the yeas and navs, which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 115, noes 51.

so the motion was agreed to.

Mr. CARTTER thereupon submitted his resolution, and denanded the previous question, (which prevented the offering of any amendment.) The previous question was seconded, and, under

operation thereof, the resolution was adopted by the fol-YEAS-Messrs, Charles Allen, Willis Allen, Allison, An But I must confess I fail to see how we should prevent either the arming of the blacks in Cuba, or that last great stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will assuredly take before she will see Cuba go into our family and the stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will assuredly take before she will see Cuba go into our family stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will assuredly take before she will see Cuba go into our family stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will assuredly take before she will see Cuba go into our family stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures Spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures spain will be seen to stroke of negro emancipation; both of which measures spain will be seen to stroke

supposed to be very much more considerable than it proved to be, and when the Spanish Government were certainly much disquieted by the reports which came by way of the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of their first ideas, in case of serious in the United States, one of the United States, transmitting the companion of the United States, the United States and the United States, the United States and the United States are the United States are the United States are

Ward, Washburn, Wells, White, and Yates—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Wm. Appleton, Ashe, Averett, Thomas H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, A. G. Brown, Edward C. Cabell, Caldwell, Lewis D. Campbell, Churchwell, Cobb, Cullum, Edmundson, Ewing, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harper, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George, W. Jones, Landry, Humphrey Marshall, Martin, McMullin, Millson, Henry D. Moore, Morchead, Murphy, Orr, Outlaw, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Alexander H. Stephens, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Alexander White, and Williams—54. INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, asked the unanimous con-sent of the House to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the House of Representatives declines at this time to express any opinion on the subject of the future intervention or non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations; believing, as it now declares, that no case has yet arisen which requires such expression.

Objection was made.

Mr. BROWN moved to suspend the rules for the purose of enabling him to offer the resolution; which moion was not agreed to-two-thirds not voting therefor. IMMIGRATION OF FREE NEGROES.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the folowing preamble and resolution:

"Whereas there was issued, on the 16th of October, 1850 by the Secretary of State of Colonial Affairs of the British Gov-ernment, the following Circular, viz: " CIRCULAR .- Downing street, October 16, 1850.

colonies might be induced to come to them from among the black and colored population of the United States, whose re-moval and location, if they choose to come, would, I have no doubt, be advantageous both to themselves and the Colonies. I am not aware of any thing which can be done by the Colo-rial Covernment to account and immigration beyond show. nial Government to encourage such immigration beyond show-ing a readiness to pass acts giving the privilege of naturalization to any such persons as might come and settle there, and providing that a bounty should be payable to such immigrants under such arrangements as may be thought desirable. I would also suggest, as deserving of consideration, whether laws might not be passed rendering binding, on certain conditions,

notion was agreed to.

Mr. B. then offered his resolution, and it was adopted. On motion the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852.

IN SENATE. The following message was received from the President

of the United States: WASHINGTON, JANUARY 5, 1852 To the Senate of the United States :

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate a report of the Secretary of State relative to the persons belonging to the expedition of Lopez, who were taken prisoners in Cuba and afterwards sent to Spain, and who have now been pardoned and released by her Catholic Majesty. The appropriation, the expediency of which is suggested in the report, I cordially commend to the consideration of Congress, with the single additional suggestion that to be available it should be promptly made.

MILLARD *ILLMORE.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a despatch, of the 12th ultimo, addressed to this Department by Mr. Barringer, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, announcing the pardon and release by her Catholic Majesty of the prisoners taken in Cuba in the expedition of Lopez, and afterwards sent to Spain, together with copies of several accompanying papers.

The Secretary of State suggests to the President the propriety of recommending to Congress the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may have been or may be incurred in administering to the necessities of these persons while in Spain, and until their return to the United States. Their condition is forlorn and deplorable, and such as calls for immediate relief.

Respectfully submitted,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

The message and documents were referred to the Com-

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body communication from the Navy Department, submitting a memorial addressed to the President of the United States by petty officers, scamen, and marines attached to the United States squadron in the Pacific, "asking for an in-crease of pay for the time they have served or may serve faithfully in cruising in vessels of war on the western coast of America, and among the islands adjacent." The Secretary unhesitatingly recommends that such additional compensation be granted to the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines who served in the Pacific ocean on the coast of California during the late war with Mexico until the present time as Congress may deem just and

proper. Referred.
On motion by Mr. GWIN, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances.
On motion by Mr. HUNTER, ordered that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed for the use of

he Senate.

Mr. HUNTER moved that 10,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. The question was then taken on ordering the 10,000 extra copies to be printed, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill to establish a navy yard and depot in the bay of San Francisco, in California, reported back the same with amendments, accompanied by a re-port; which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were severally read a third time

and passed:
An act for the relief of the heirs of Judith Worthen,

An act for the relief of Sydney A. Alcott.
An act granting a pension to Sally T. Floyd, widow of Geo. R. C. Floyd, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States.

An act authorizing Victor Morass to relinquish certain lands, and to enter the same quantity elsewhere.

An act for the relief of Charles Melrose.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER, under the resolution adopted yester-

day, has appointed the following gentlemen as the committee to wait upon Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House of Representatives: Mr. Cartter, of Ohio; Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina; Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee; Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky; and Mr. Peasles, of New Hampshire.
Mr. CARTTER, from the select committee appointed to

wait on Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House of Representatives, submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table :

"The select committee appointed for that purpose beg leave to report that they will be prepared to introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P.M., and would recommend ceremonies similar to the action of the Senate in the same case." Mr. McMULLEN, from the Committee on Agriculture,

reported a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of 160 acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein specified; which was read twice.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mr. BERNHISEL rose and said: I rise for the purpose of protesting against the publication, by the returning officers of the United States for the Territory of Utah, in Missouri papers, and now in the New York Herald, and before it is communicated to Congress, of a report, extraordinary in its details, of high crimes and misdemeanors committed in that Territory, and calculated, if not intended, to prejudice and render odious a distant and dependant people, and to involve them in inexplicable difficulties with the General Government. I ask for them a suspension of public opinion, of executive and legislative action, antil the truth can be elicited touching the grave charges

contained in an ex parte report.

Mr. CARTTER desired to inquire of the gentleman from Utah whether he himself did not procure the publi-cation which appeared in the New York Herald of yesterlay morning, and whether it was not a garbled report?

Mr. BERNHISEL replied that he neither furnished the article referred to, nor caused it to be furnished.

Mr. CARTTER said that his information was from the Department—not exactly from the Department; but his information was that the delegate from Utah was the only personage who had had access to the report; and he there-fore had reason to suppose that the gentleman had caused the communication which appeared in the "Herald" to be sent to that paper. If such was the case, he (Mr. C.) should like to have an investigation of the matter.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message

telligence of certain donations in aid of the reconstruction of the library of the Canadian -Parliament Laid on the

table and ordered to be printed. Mr. MARSHALL, of California, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be in ructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of providing water by tanks, wells, or otherwise, upon the fol-lowing routes to California: From Red River, via El Paso del Norte, the mouth of the Gila, to Los Angeles; from Indepen-dence, via the South Pass, to Sacramento; from Independence, via the Salt Lake, Humboldt's river, to Sacramento.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852.

And the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Mr. WADE presented the memorial of Daniel Slack, representing that there is a variance between the awards made on his claim by the Board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims of American citizens against Mexico, and asking the payment of the difference of awards.

Also, one of a like character from Johnson H. Alford,
by his administrator, Henry P. Bates. Both of which were

Mr. CLEMENS. I desire to present a petition.
The CHAIR. The Senator will state its contents. Mr. CLEMENS. Let it be read. The petition was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) JANUARY 5, 1852.
To the President and Members of the Senate and the Speak and Members of the House of Representatives of the Congre of the United States: GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner, a resident citizen of the city

of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, most respectfully begs leave to represent that on the 3d day of August last he, in company with four hundred and thirty-four associates, embarked on board the steamship Pampero for the Island of Cuba, with the only and openly avowed intention of joining the Creole population for the purpose, and that alone, of aiding and assisting them in the contest which we were fully convinced had then commenced for the overthrow of the Spanish authorities there, and the establishment in their stead of republican institutions similar in all respects to those governing authorities there, and the establishment in their stead of republican institutions similar in all respects to those governing
our own highly-favored and prosperous country; and in furtherance of their wishes a debarkation of our force was effected on the island on the night of the 11th and 12th of the same
month, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock; but, after the undergoing privations and hardships well calculated to appal as
well as to demoralize the stoutest and purest heart, without
the commission of a single outrage, either public or private,
which can cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek, or
the breath of detrection to justly sully the soldier's essentehem which can cause the blueh of shame to mantle the cheek, or the breath of detraction to justly sully the soldier's escutcheon with the taint of dishonor, and the having been engaged in several very hotly-contested battles with her Spanish Majesty's troops, your petitioner, with the entire force under his command, was entirely cut to pieces or dispersed, rendered fugitive, and finally captured and conveyed to Havana as prisoners, where 160 to 175 of the number were, by order of his excellency the Captain-General Concha, condemned as public malefactors to ten years' servitude in the fortress of Ccuta, and were by him sent to Spain to undergo the infliction of the punishment decreed; but through the exercise of the high prerogative of the pardoning power vested in her hand, her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain has deemed it both merciful, politic, and wise to commute the sentence of punishment and knock the shackles from the bound and to set the prisoners free. Therefore, with a full knowledge of the destitute situafree. Therefore, with a full knowledge of the destitute situa-tion of these brave and gallant but unfortunate men, (the mos of whom are known to be gentlemen in their own individual personal right, and of highly reputable relationship in the United States,) and in view of that devotion to liberal republican principles by them herein exhibited, and of the action of your honorable bodies in behalf of refugees driven from their your honorable bodies in behalf of refugees driven from their homes on the continent of Europe in consequence of similar espousals of the cause of liberty, your petitioner does most carnestly and urgently pray the taking such immediate steps by your honorable bodies as will authorize and command the Executive head of the nation to furnish a vessel, with all necessary supplies, for the transportation, in comfort and health, of these pardoned and released soldiers of liberty's army back to the shores of their own free and happy land; for which your petitioner, in all good faith, must ever pray.

WM. SCOTT HAYNES.

As the committee that reported the joint resolution to send for certain foreigners had it referred to the Commit-tee on Foreign Relations, I make the same motion in reference to this. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up for consideration the me-morial presented by Mr. BRODHEAD in relation to restoring flogging in the navy, which had been laid on the table some days since. The Senator from New Jersey was de-sirous to deliver his views on the subject, and he hoped, out of courtesy to him, that the Senate would consent to

take it up.

The motion having been agreed to-The motion having been agreed to— Mr. STOCKTON rose and addressed the Senate at great length and with much earnestness of manner, declaring timself utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the use of the lash in the navy or any where else, and pointed to the long arduous voyages made by the hardy and adventurous seamen of New England to the arctic and antarctic circles, seamen of New England to the arctic and antarctic circles, pursuing their gigantic game, and returning with his rich oleaginous spoils without the use of the lash. He contended that the infliction of such degrading punishment was calculated to deprive the sailor of his own self-esteem and respect for his officers and country. He paid a high tribute to the genesal character of the sailor for bravery, patriotism, and endurance of toil, and insisted that the only way to elevate the character of the sailor was to treat him fairly and humanely; to appeal to his sense of honor as an American citizen, rather than to his fears of the lash.

Mr. BADGER spoke at some length in reply, to which

Mr. STOCKTON rejoined.
Mr. MALLORY rose to give his views, but, the hour being late, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to Monday next at 1 o'clock; which was agreed to

On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Friday next; and, on motion, the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn of motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested that by unanimous consent the House should devote the short time before the arrival of the hour for the execution of the order of the day to the reception of bills from all gentlemen who desired to introduce them for the purpose of reference.

There being no objection, the following bills were introduced in pursuage of previous regime.

By Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia: A bill for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

By Mr. BELL: A bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States; which was read twice and referred by the states; which was read twice and referred by the states.

ted States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOCKHART: A bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the States of Indiana and and making a donation of land to the States of Indiana and Illinois in aid of the construction of a railroad from New Albany, in the State of Indiana, via Mount Carmel, on the Wabash river, to Alton, in the State of Illinois; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas: A bill granting to the States of Arkansas and Missouri the right of way for and a donation of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis, Missouri, via Little Rock, to some point on Red river, near the town of Fulton, in Ar-

some point on Red river, near the town of Fulton, in Ar-kansas, and for branches thereto; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill to provide for the survey of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. THOMPSON, of Virginia: A bill to provide for the survey of sites for artificial reservoirs to be constructed on the main affluents of the Ohio river, in accordance

with the plan heretofore submitted to Congress by Chas. Ellet, jr., and for other purposes; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Mr. POLK here desired to submit a privileged motion, but said that he would waive it for the Bills were further introduced, as follows:

By Mr. HENN: A bill to create three additional land flices in the State of Iowa; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Also, a bill to continue half-pay to certain widows and rphans; which was read twice and referred to the Com-

nittee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMULLEN: A bill making a grant, on certain conditions, to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Com-pany to aid in the construction of their road; which was twice and referred to the Committee on the Public

Mr. McM. then desired to submit a privileged motion. and desired the attention of every gentleman present. [Laughter.] Mr. POLK rose to a question of order. By universal

consent, as he understood it, he was to make a motion that the ladies be permitted to occupy seats in the rear of the bar of the House. Now, the gentleman from Virginia was about to anticipate him, thus taking the wind out of his sails. [Laughter.]
Mr. BISSELL called the gentleman to order

Mr. POLK desired the gentleman to reduce his point of rder to writing. [Laughter.] Mr. BISSELL said that his point of order was that there was no question before the House. The SPEAKER ruled that the gentleman from Virginia

was entitled to the floor. Mr. McMULLEN said that he fully that the House of Representatives should be as cour-teous and respectful to the ladies of our country as was the Senate of the United States. He therefore requested

that by unanimous consent the ladies be permitted to oc-cupy seats within the bar of the House.

There being no objection, the motion was acquiesced in, and many ladies, availing themselves of this courtesy, oc-

cupied seats within the bar.

By Mr. COBB: A bill to grant the right of way and al-ternate sections of public lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Selma to the Tennessee river, in said State; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Bills were then further introduced, as follows:

Also, a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Mississippi and Alabama in aid of the construction of the Memphis and Charleston railroad; which was read twice and referred to the Committee Also, a bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands belonging to the United States and for other purposes; which was read twice and referred to the Com-

mittee on Public Lands. By Mr. PHELPS: A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved 3d March, 1849; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BISSELL: A bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of

indigent insane persons; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DOTY: A bill to establish an agricultural bureau in the Department of the Interior; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. GREY: A bill making a grant of public lands

to the Commonwealth of Kentucky to aid in the construc-tion of railroads in that State; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. MACE: A bill granting lands to actual settlers; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on By Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois: A bill for the improve-

ment of the Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi river; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Several other bills were introduced and referred On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, all further

usiness was suspended until the order of the House should e executed. RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH. At one o'clock Louis Kossurn, attended by the Com-

mittee of the House, appeared at the main door of the Hall, and approached the Speaker's chair by the broad aisle, the members in the mean time having risen from their seats. When the committee, with their guest, had reached the area in front of the chair— Mr. CARTTER, the chairman of the committee, said :

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor, on the part of the commit-tee, to present Governor Louis Kossuth to the House of epresentatives.
Mr. Speaker BOYD responded: As the organ of this body, have the honor to extend to Louis Kossuth a cordial

welcome to the House of Representatives.

To which M. KOSSUTH replied: Sir! It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact.

Sir, I thank, in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome.

Mr. Kossurn then took the seat which had been prepar ed for him by the committee.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that, to afford the

members an opportunity to pay their respects to the dis-tinguished guest of the House of Representatives, he would move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

And the House accordingly adjourned. The members of the House and many other persons who

were present, including a large number of ladies, then advanced to the circular area in front of the Clerk's desk and paid their respects to the distinguished Exile.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.